



Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH of the BOROUGH

FOR THE YEAR 1935.

BY

ADAM WHITE, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.,

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer and
Medical Superintendent of the Isolation Hospital.

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES,
Ironmarket,
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME,
Staffs.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Public Health Committee.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1935.

The birth-rate for the year (16.52 per thousand of the population) is above the average rate for the district in recent years and it is also considerably higher than the corresponding rates for England and Wales as a whole and for the divisions into which the country is divided for statistical purposes.

The death-rate (12.13) is rather above the average rate for the Borough and it is also above the corresponding rate for England and Wales as a whole. The rise in the rate this year may be ascribed to an increase in the number of deaths due to cancer, heart disease, bronchitis and senility.

The infantile mortality rate (85.6 per thousand births) is above the average for the Borough in recent years and it is also higher than the corresponding rate for England and Wales as a whole.

I desire to thank the members of the Committee generally for the support which they have given me throughout the year, and to express my thanks to all the members of the staff for the way in which they have co-operated with and assisted me.

I am,
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
ADAM WHITE.

SECTION A.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area.

The area of the Borough is 8,882 acres.

Population, etc.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population for 1935 is 60,110.

The number of inhabited houses at the end of 1935 according to the rate books was 16,770.

Rateable Value, etc.

The rateable value of the Borough is £260,676 and one penny rate in the £ (General Rate) produces £923, exclusive of voids, etc.

Social Conditions.

The following industrial undertakings are situated within the district :—

Coal Mines	...	...	4
Ironstone Mines	...	...	1
Brick Yards	...	...	18
Chemical Works	...	...	3
Wagon Works	...	...	1
Colour Works	...	...	1
Engineering Works	...	...	1
Tar Macadam Works	...	...	3
Bone Works	...	...	1
Slag Works...	...	...	2
Cotton Factory	...	...	1
Clothing Factory	...	...	1
Fustian Mills	...	...	2
Paper Mills...	...	...	1
Saw Mills	...	...	1
Pottery	...	...	1
Laundries	...	...	2
Foundries	...	...	4

In addition, the town serves as a shopping centre for contiguous areas and accordingly we find in it shops, garages and such other business premises as one would expect to encounter in such a centre of population.

With regard to the extent of unemployment, I am indebted to the Manager of the Employment Exchange for the following information. The average weekly unemployment figure for the Newcastle-under-Lyme area during 1935 was 4,160, as compared with 3,900 for the year 1934. The present figure is approximately 23 per cent. of the insured population, as against 22 per cent. for the year 1934, 25 per cent. for the year 1933, and 37 per cent. for the year 1932. According to the Ministry of Labour Gazette the average percentage of unemployed throughout Great Britain for 1935 was 15.5, varying from 17.6 per cent. in January to 14.2 per cent. in December, 1935.

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year.

		Total	Male	Female	Rate	
Live Births	{ Legitimate Illegitimate	964 29	491 16	473 13	16.52	per 1000 population
Stillbirths	... ..	78	31	47	72.83	{ per 1000 total live and still births
Deaths	... ..	729	380	349	12.13	per 1000 population

Deaths and death-rates from puerperal causes :—

				Deaths	Rate per 1000 total births
Puerperal sepsis	...	...	—	—	—
Other puerperal causes	...		5		4.67
Total	...	...	5		4.67

Death-rate of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births :—

Total	... ..	85.6
Legitimate	... ..	81.95
Illegitimate	... ..	206.9
Deaths from measles (all ages)	... ..	—
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages)	... ..	8
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	... ..	6

Table 1.
CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSES OF DEATH						Males	Females
ALL CAUSES	...	...	...	...	...	380	349
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	...	...	...	...	—	—
2.	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—
3.	Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	—	—
4.	Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	2	6 ✓
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	1	2 ✓
6.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	7	7 ✓
7.	Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	...	—	—
8.	Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	...	2	2 ✓
9.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	19	13
10.	Other tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	...	3	4
11.	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	—	—
12.	General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	...	...	...	...	2	1
13.	Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	...	44	44 ✓
14.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	4	4 ✓
15.	Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.	...	...	...	...	21	23 ✓
16.	Heart disease...	...	...	...	...	88	78 ✓
17.	Aneurysm	...	...	...	...	1	1
18.	Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	...	8	10 ✓
19.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	25	23 ✓
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	39	21 ✓
21.	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	2	3 ✓
22.	Peptic ulcer	...	...	...	...	4	3 ✓
23.	Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	4	2 ✓
24.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	1	1 ✓
25.	Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	...	3	3
26.	Other diseases of liver, etc....	...	...	...	...	—	—
27.	Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	13	16 ✓
28.	Acute and chronic nephritis	...	...	...	...	10	11
29.	Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	—	—
30.	Other puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	—	5
31.	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	...	...	...	...	20	12
32.	Senility	...	...	...	...	7	12
33.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	6	3
34.	Other violence	...	...	...	...	13	7
35.	Other defined diseases	...	...	...	...	29	31
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	2	1

Causes of Sickness.

The increased incidence of scarlatina experienced during the years 1933 and 1934 was continued during 1935, but to a less extent. The disease was mild in type and there were no deaths. Six apparently sporadic cases of cerebro-spinal fever were notified, and there were four deaths.

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

(a) Medical.

1. Medical Officer of Health who is also School Medical Officer.
2. The Deputy Medical Officer of Health, a part-time official.
3. Four part-time Medical Officers who attend the maternity and child welfare centres, and a part-time Medical Officer who attends at the ante-natal clinic.

(b) Others.

1. Chief Sanitary Inspector, who is also Cleansing Superintendent.
2. Deputy Sanitary Inspector, who is also an Inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, etc.
3. Three District Sanitary Inspectors.

All the Inspectors possess Royal Sanitary Institute Certificates as Sanitary Inspectors and all except one the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute relating to inspection of meat and other foods.

In addition the Chief Inspector holds the Royal Sanitary Institute Certificates for Sanitary Science and as a Smoke Inspector, the Liverpool University Meat and other Foods Certificate, and the Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing.

4. Five nurses, all whole-time. One of these nurses devotes the whole of her time to maternity and child welfare work and in the case of the other four, fifty per cent. of their time is devoted to maternity and child welfare work and fifty per cent. to school work.

5. The Public Analyst is a part-time officer and a Veterinary Surgeon is available for consultation.
6. Three clerks.
7. The hospital porter carries out disinfections.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

A. *General.*

There are three District Nursing Associations working in the Borough, one in the southern portion of the area (old Newcastle) employing two nurses, one in Wolstanton employing one nurse and one in Chesterton also employing one nurse. The Corporation make an annual grant to each of these Associations amounting to £10 per nurse employed by them.

B. *For Infectious Diseases.*

An arrangement has been made between the Council and the District Nursing Associations of Newcastle and Chesterton for the home nursing of children suffering from complicated measles. The fee paid by the Council to the Association is 1/6 per visit made by a nurse.

Laboratory Facilities.

Specimens under the Food and Drugs Acts, and the Milk and Cream Regulations are dealt with by Mr. E. V. Jones, of the County Laboratory, Stafford, who is the Borough Analyst. Pathological specimens are dealt with at the County Laboratory at Stafford. The results of the examinations of the samples and specimens investigated during the year are stated in the appropriate section.

Legislation in Force.

ACTS.

- The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.
- The Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890.
- The Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907.
- The Public Health Act, 1925
- Parts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

BYE-LAWS.

Relating to :—	Date of Adoption
Common Lodging Houses ...	1894
Slaughter Houses ...	1894
Offensive Trades ...	1894 and 1926
New Streets and Buildings ...	1926
Houses let in lodgings ...	1934

Hospitals.A. (1) *Fever.*

The Newcastle Isolation Hospital, belonging to and situated in the Borough, is a 26 bed hospital. Cases from the old Newcastle area are admitted to this institution.

The Bradwell Joint Isolation Hospital, also situated within the Borough, belonging to the Bradwell Joint Isolation Hospital Committee of which the Borough Council is a constituent Authority, is a 45 bed hospital, admitting infectious diseases from the portion of the Borough originally forming the old Wolstanton United Urban District and from the Newcastle Rural District and Kidsgrove Urban District.

(2) *Small-pox.*

The Newcastle Borough Council is one of the Authorities which form the North Staffordshire Joint Small-pox Hospital Board which administers the Small-pox Hospital, Bagnall, situated in the Leek Rural District.

B. (1) *Tuberculosis.*

The Tuberculosis Authority for the area is the Staffordshire, Wolverhampton and Dudley Joint Tuberculosis Committee, and sanatoria are provided by that Committee at Groundslow, Yarnfield, Himley, etc. All these institutions are situated outside the Borough. The total beds available during the year was 450.

(2) *Maternity.*

There is no special maternity hospital in the Borough, but cases of the acute complications of pregnancy, labour and the puerperium are admitted to the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary or to the Longton Cottage Hospital (voluntary hospitals situated in the adjoining City of Stoke-on-Trent) with both of which institutions the Council have an arrangement under which cases are admitted at a charge of three guineas per week.

(3) *Children.*

The North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary and the Cripples' Guild Hospital, Hartshill (both situated in the adjoining City of Stoke-on-Trent), are voluntary hospitals which admit children. General medical and surgical cases are dealt with at the Royal Infirmary, while the Cripples' Hospital deals particularly with orthopaedic cases.

(4) *Other Hospitals.*

The North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary, the Longton Cottage Hospital and the Burslem Haywood Hospital, which are all situated in the adjoining City of Stoke-on-Trent, are general medical and surgical hospitals possessing the special departments usually found in such institutions.

St. John's Hospital, situated within the Borough, an institution taken over by the County Council under the Local Government Act, 1929, also provides for the admission of certain medical and surgical cases.

(5) *General Comments.*

The isolation hospital accommodation is adequate but the same cannot be said of the accommodation available for maternity and general cases. The Borough Council desire to make maternity beds available by themselves, providing a Maternity Hospital, and have had the matter under discussion with the Minister of Health. Up to the present, however, the Minister has not felt justified in sanctioning the necessary loan and thus departing from the recommendation made by the Departmental Committee on Maternal Mortality and Morbidity that new maternity accommodation should, where practicable, be associated with general hospitals. It is understood that the County Council intend to re-organise and enlarge St. John's Hospital, Keele Road, with the object of increasing the accommodation available for acute medical and surgical cases.

Ambulance Facilities.

The Bradwell Committee have two motor ambulances for the removal of cases to their institution and by an arrangement between the Committee and the Corporation those ambulances are also used for the transport of cases to the Newcastle Isolation Hospital. For the removal of non-infectious cases there are available two motor ambulances, one belonging to the corporation and the other loaned to the corporation by the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

(a) Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

Of the five child welfare centres which are maintained by the Council, four are held in School Clinics : one at Ellison Street School, Wolstanton, one at Broadmeadow School, Chesterton, one at the Senior Mixed School, Knutton, and one at the Council School, Silverdale. The fifth and largest centre is held at the Ebenezer School, Marsh Street, Newcastle. An ante-natal centre is held at the school clinic, No. 14, King Street, Newcastle. At all the Child Welfare Centres accommodation is provided for waiting, for consultations and for the parking of prams, etc. The Marsh Street Centre is open each Monday the Broadmeadow Centre each Thursday, and the Ellison Street and Silverdale Centres each Wednesday ; while the Knutton Centre is open on alternate Thursdays. The Ante-natal Centre is open each Friday afternoon.

(b) School Clinics.

There are five School Clinics in the Borough, particulars of which are given in the preceding paragraph.

(c) Tuberculosis.

A Tuberculosis Dispensary, maintained by the Staffordshire, Wolverhampton and Dudley Joint Tuberculosis Committee, is situated in Florence Street.

(d) Venereal Disease.

A Venereal Diseases Clinic provided and maintained under arrangements made between the County Council and the Governors of the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary is in operation at the Infirmary, which is situated in the adjoining City of Stoke-on-Trent.

Midwifery and Maternity Services.

There are nineteen midwives practising in the area, of whom all are trained and none is subsidised by the Local Authority.

A gynaecologist is available for consultation in cases of complicated pregnancy, etc. The matter of hospital accommodation has already been dealt with, as also has the subject of the ante-natal clinic.

Health Visitors.

Four of the nurses employed by the Council devote half of their time to maternity and child welfare work and one of them devotes the whole of her time to this service.

The visitation of children from birth till the attainment of school age is carried out by these nurses and during the year under review 8,268 visits were made in this connection.

Children Act, 1908, etc.

The arrangements for discharging the functions of the Local Authority under Part I of the Children Act, 1908, as amended by the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932, are in conformity with the Memorandum L.G.A. 28, issued by the Ministry of Health on 26th November, 1929. The obligations of persons receiving children for reward under the circumstances dealt with in the Act and outlined in the Memorandum have been made known to the general public, a register is kept and the health visitors of the Local Authority act as Infant Life Protection Visitors.

Orthopaedic Treatment.

Cases of orthopaedic disability are catered for by the Cripples' Guild Hospital, Hartshill, and the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary. The Education Committee have now an arrangement with the Cripples' Guild Hospital for the treatment of orthopaedic cases (both in-patients and out-patients) on an agreed scale of charges.

The health visitors undertake a certain amount of after-care and following up of cases dealt with by the Institutions named.

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants, etc.

St. John's Hospital, an institution taken over by the County Council under the Local Government Act, 1929, provides for the reception of such cases.

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

SECTIONS C, D AND E, DEALING WITH THE SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA, HOUSING, AND INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD EMBRACE THE SUBMISSION OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Water Supply.

Practically the whole of the area is served by a piped supply on the constant system through the Staffordshire Potteries

Water Board, the Borough Council being a Constituent Authority of that Board. A small hamlet at High Lane, Knutton, and a portion of the Red Street area are served by piped supplies taken from the Newcastle Rural District Council. A few outlying isolated houses and farm premises still derive their water supplies from wells and springs, some of which have been under consideration during the year. In a few instances where water is not reasonably accessible, the houses involved have been scheduled and are being dealt with under the quinquennial slum clearance programme.

The Staffordshire Potteries Water Board supply is derived from deep wells in the new red sandstone, the pumping stations being situated at Hatton and Mill Meece. The water is pumped to a Service Reservoir at Hanchurch which serves the whole of the District; a portion of the Borough served through a low pressure distribution system has the pressure broken by a small reservoir situated off Shelton New Road.

The following is an analysis of the water, kindly furnished by Mr. P. Wilkinson, Water Board Engineer :—

Analysis.

Total solid matter dried at 212° F.	14.56 grains per gallon
Free and Saline Ammonia ...	0.000
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0.001
Nitric Nitrogen ...	0.24
Combine Chlorine ...	0.84
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80° F. ...	0.000
Colour through 2 feet ...	very pale bluish tinge
Appearance ...	clear

Hardness.

Hardness before boiling ...	7.95
After boiling ...	5.40
Temporary ...	2.55

The water is of excellent quality for drinking, and domestic and industrial purposes.

The consumption in the district is at the rate of approximately 25 gallons per head per day.

Forty-six special visits have been made to houses regarding water supplies. Seventy-five dwelling-houses have been given improved facilities for the usage of water by the provision of 51 additional taps and 46 additional sinks.

Five samples of water were submitted for chemical and bacteriological analysis, four of which were reported unfit. The scheme for supplying the Seabridge area with a piped service was completed towards the end of the year and steps have been taken for connecting most of the properties involved to the new supply.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The greater part of the district is sewered, one portion on the combined system, the remainder having a separate system for surface water purposes. During the year outfalls to four unsatisfactory disposal works were discarded. An agreement reached with the City of Stoke-on-Trent enabled the sewage, previously flowing to these works, to be connected to the main trunk sewer for conveyance to the recently opened new works at Strongford Bridge, which lies to the South of the Borough. Some 3,600 yards of new sewers were laid during the year in the Westlands, Knutton, Hempstalls Lane, Highfields, and other housing areas. Portions of the area as yet unsewered include Audley Road (part), Springwood, High Lane, Black Bank, Ravensdale, and Clayton Village. Building developments in this latter area have increased considerably and a sewerage scheme covering the district had been inaugurated by the end of the year.

One hundred and fifty-three inspections following complaints regarding sewers, street gullies, etc., were made, and 85 nuisances have been abated.

Rivers and Streams.

The Lyme Brook flows through the area from north to south and then, crossing the southern boundary, discharges into the River Trent.

The Fowlea Brook runs in a general direction of from north to south on the east side of the area forming for part of its course the eastern boundary of the district. After passing through the City of Stoke-on-Trent it also discharges into the River Trent.

The effluents from the Holditch Sewage Farm, from Silverdale Sewage Farm and from the Cross Heath irrigation area until the recent year discharged into the Lyme Brook, which

also receives some waste water from bye-product works, etc. The condition of the stream since the elimination of effluents from the sewage farms referred to has considerably improved, although constant trouble arises from improper tipping of solid refuse therein.

The Fowlea Brook receives the effluents from the Tunstall Sewage Works and from Basford Sewage Works and trade effluents from chemical works. This stream is of small size and receives considerable quantities of sewage and trade effluents. In time of drought therefore, its cleansing capacity is considerably taxed. Only one unusual instance of pollution gave cause for immediate action, and upon investigation it was found that a serious obstruction in a main sewer had caused a diversion of crude sewage through a storm overflow. This was remedied.

Fourteen inspections regarding pollution were made during the year.

Sanitary Accommodation.

The following is a summary of the various types of sanitary convenience existing in the Borough at the end of the year :—

No. of houses and premises served by flushed water closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,788
No. of houses and premises served by waste water closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	330
No. of houses and premises served by hand-flushed water closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	260
No. of houses and premises served by privies (334)	...						291
No. of houses and premises served by pail closets (135)							101
No. of houses and premises drained to cesspools (39)							47
No. of houses and premises served by standard dust-bins	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,839
No. of houses and premises served by ashpits (85)	...						106

Particulars of conversions made during the year :—

Privies converted to water closets	...	...	...	1
Pail closets converted to water closets	...	...		1
Waste water closets converted to flushed water closets				10
Hand-flushed closets provided with cisterns	...	...		21
Privies converted to pail closets	...	...	...	2

Water closets and cesspools connected direct to public sewers 	2
No. of dry ashpits abolished in favour of bins ...	12
Standard dustbins replaced or provided through the Local Authority 	684

During the year 49 privies and pail closets were abolished.

The Council's forward policy of contributing financial assistance to owners who voluntarily convert waste water and hand-flushed closets has produced good results and the number now outstanding and capable of conversion is limited.

The Council's practice of providing free of charge dustbins in cases in which ashpits have been voluntarily abolished and of maintaining them has almost resulted in the elimination of ashpits serving private houses. This great reduction in ashpits, coupled with the bin replacement scheme, has produced a much more efficient and expeditious refuse removal service.

Public Cleansing.

(I) GENERAL.

The department controls the services connected with house and trade refuse collection and disposal, street cleansing, and public conveniences, which services are under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector who is the Cleansing Superintendent. These services are now based on a standardised system which enables proper costing records to be kept. The information derived from these records has been most valuable and has produced economy, greater efficiency, and increased ease in the planning of developments.

During the year special consideration was given by the Cleansing Sub-Committee to the following features :—

1. The provision of outdoor protective clothing for the permanent staff.
2. The purchase of three refuse collection vehicles as replacements, following test trials.
3. The extension of the trade refuse collection service by a scheme incorporating a scale of charges based on the rateable value of premises.
4. A scheme to reorganise street scavenging which includes increase of personnel and the collection from street orderlies by mechanical transport.

5. The provision of a new Cleansing Depot, including the purchase of premises and the necessary alterations.
6. Schemes for additional central public conveniences.

Items 4, 5 and 6 were still under consideration at the end of the financial year.

(2) SERVICES :

The following is a summary of the cleansing services performed during the year ending 31st March, 1936 :—

Refuse Collection :—

Number of houses and other premises receiving a refuse collection service ...	16,945
Number of premises receiving special trade refuse collection service	213
Average number of ashbins cleansed per week	17,500
Average number of privies cleansed per week	250
Average number of pail closets cleansed per week	135
Number of cesspools (49) cleansed during the year	225
Number of ashpits (emptied each month) still in use	85
Total refuse collected—Dry	14,932 tons
Wet	792 „
Weight collected per 1,000 population per day (Dry refuse)	13.6 cwts.

Refuse Disposal :—

Total refuse dealt with at the Disposal Plant or Tips (3) (excluding wet refuse) ...	15,900 tons
(Separation-incineration 15%, Tipped 85%)	

Street Cleansing :—

Number of Gullies	3,650
Total number of gully cleansings	23,337
Approximate mileage of streets cleansed daily	7.42 miles
Approximate mileage of streets cleansed three times weekly	2.58 „
Approximate mileage of streets cleansed twice weekly	3.83 „

Approximate mileage of streets cleansed once weekly	...	...	...	...	48.84 miles
Approximate mileage of streets cleansed less than once weekly	...	...	...	...	6.33 „
Total miles					<u>69.00</u>

Public Conveniences :—

The following conveniences are maintained and supervised :—

Newcastle :	Marsh Street	(Males and Females)
„	George Street	(Males)
„	Smithfield Road	(Males)
Wolstanton :	High Street	(Males and Females)
Silverdale :	Crown Street	(Males)
Chesterton :	Victoria Street	(Males)
„	Dragon Square	(Males and Females)

(3) COSTS :

The summary of costs for the year ending 31st March, 1936, will be approximately as follows :—

	Refuse Collection			Refuse Disposal		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Net cost (loans excluded) ...	6,143	0	0	1,778	0	0
Net cost per ton ...		8	2.7		2	2.8
Net cost per 1000 population	102	3	11	29	11	7
Net cost per 1000 premises	362	10	6	104	18	7
Net cost equivalent rate in £			6.7			1.9

	Street Cleansing			Gully Cleansing			Snow Removal		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Net cost (loans excluded : Grants deducted) ...	1,566	0	0	550	0	0	725	0	0
Net cost per 10,000 square yard cleansed	3	11.4		—			—		
Net cost per 1,000 gullies cleansed ...	—			23	11	4	—		
Net cost per 1,000 population ...	26	1	1	9	3	0	12	1	3
Net cost equivalent rate in £ ...			1.7			0.6			0.8

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.
Record of Inspections and Results.

Inspections made with respect to :	No. of Inspections	Nuisances or defects reported	Re-visits made re abatement	Nuisances or defects remedied
Houses under P.H.A. ...	739	469	370	430
Overcrowding	532	144	25	16
Water Supply	30	17	16	9
Drains—Inspected	319	198	227	195
Tested	25	6	2	2
Sewers, Street Gullies, &c. ...	105	75	48	85
Sanitary Accommodation ...	196	84	97	73
Ashes „	630	621	109	684
Accumulations 	96	66	27	46
Animals 	17	6	8	8
Rivers Pollution Acts... ..	10	6	4	4
Rats and Mice Act 	36	21	20	19

Other visits :

Respecting Infectious Diseases	202
„ Disinfection	148
„ Schools 	8
„ Public Buildings, Cinemas, etc.	10
Miscellaneous Visits 	173
Public Cleansing visits 	2,376
Interviews—owners and tradesmen ...	483

Notices served and complied with.

	Notices Served		Notices Complied with	
	Prelim.	Statutory	Prelim.	Statutory
Public Health Acts	255	18	252	18.
P.H. (Smoke Abatement) Act	13	—	9	—
Housing Acts	217	188	185	140
Factory and Workshops 	32	—	30	—
Cowsheds, Dairies, &c. 	11	—	10	—
Bye-laws and Local Acts 	16	—	24	—

Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.
Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	58	15	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	122	11	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' Premises)	88	6	—
Total	268	32	—

Defects found in Factories, Workshops & Workplaces.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted. (5)
	Found or brought forward. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	11	11	—	—
Want of Ventilation ...	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances ...	16	16	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation :—				
Insufficient	8	8	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective ...	6	6	—	—
Not separate for sexes ...	1	1	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouses ...	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—
Total	43	43	—	—

Outworkers.

No return of outworkers was submitted.

Shop Sanitation.

The provision of the Shop Act, 1934, in relation to ventilation, temperature control and sanitary accommodation are receiving consideration. Unsatisfactory conditions discovered by the Shops Inspector (operating under the Watch Committee) and referred to this department were given attention.

Number of sanitary visits made to shops	...	20
Number of nuisances or defects remedied	...	10

Registered Trades and Premises.

The existing records are incomplete in regard to the enlarged Borough and in consequence of pressure from other duties very little progress was made during the year in consolidating the registers. These registers show a record of 223 workshops.

Offensive Trades.

Number recorded as being within the Borough	...	67
Fish Fryers	... ...	50
Tanners, etc.	... ...	5
Tripe Boilers	... ...	7
Rag and Bone dealers	... ...	5
Number of new offensive trades established	....	2
Fish Fryers	... ...	2

The standard of many of the fish frying premises is low, especially of those established prior to adoption of the Bye-laws.

The consideration of applications made during the year has been governed by modern requirements and the terms of the Byelaws.

Number of inspections made	... ... ...	67
Nuisances or defects found	... ... ...	23
Nuisances or defects remedied	... ...	17

Common Lodging Houses.

Number of registered houses in the Borough	...	6
--	-----	---

The whole of these houses are of a very poor standard and four are included in Clearance Areas, 2 being situated in areas Orders regarding which are now confirmed. Alternative provision is being made by the erection of a municipal lodging house.

Number of inspections made (sanitary provisions)	17
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

(Regular inspection and control under the Bye-laws is undertaken by the Police).

Houses let in Lodgings.

In consequence of the number of applications made for Council houses from occupiers of this class of houses, special consideration was given to these premises. Formal notices were served to enforce the provisions of the Bye-laws adopted during the year in order to ensure better control.

Notices served (affecting 10 houses)	10
Notices complied with	...
Premises approved for registration	4
Number of inspections made	...
Nuisances or defects found	...
Nuisances or defects remedied	...

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

During the year, as a result of the Overcrowding Census, further consideration was given to caravan colonies situated in the area. The adoption of Bye-laws was not proceeded with, but steps were taken to enforce removal where sanitary conditions were unsatisfactory.

Total number of vans, etc., existing at the year end	...	...	...	...	...	45
Number of vans, etc., in possession of owner-occupiers	...	...	...	...	...	38
Number of vans, etc., found to be overcrowded						21
Number of vans, etc., found unfit for habitation	...	...	...	...	...	10

Following the service of notices the Department was successful in obtaining removal or demolition of eight structures, but difficulty of control arises in the cases of temporary sites.

Number of visits and inspections made	...	149
Nuisances or defects found	... ..	150
Nuisances or defects remedied	... ..	89

Smoke Abatement.

Action to control industrial atmospheric pollution in the area is difficult, especially in the case of certain areas affected by smoke from brick and tile works where, having regard to the type of kilns in use, the "best practicable means" clause is pleaded as a defence against action. The matter received attention and search for a remedy was being made at the end of the year. Observations were carried out on certain other chimneys and advice given where necessary, with some practical improvement.

Number of recorded observations made	...	44
Number of notices served (Section 1, Public Health Smoke Abatement Act)	... ..	13
Number of notices complied with	... ..	9
Visits to premises following observed nuisances		19

Schools.

Generally speaking, the hygienic conditions in the Council Schools are good and those obtaining in the recently erected schools are excellent. Means have been taken to effect sanitary improvements during the year at the following :—

Orme Boys' Modern School.

Broadmeadow Boys' School.

Ellison Street Schools (Two departments).

Chesterton Church Street Infants' School.

Cross Heath C.E. Infants' School.

SECTION D.

Housing.

General.

Housing Census :—

(1)	Total number of inhabited houses in the Borough	16,770
(2)	Estimated number of working class houses (separately occupied accommodation) ...	14,363
(3)	Number of new houses erected during the year :—	
	(a) by Private Enterprise ... 576	} 714
	(b) by Local Authority ... 138	

The principal work done under the Housing Acts, 1925-1935 can be summarised as follows :—

<i>Inspections :—</i>	Primary	Re-visits
(a) Part 1—Clearance Areas	468	393
do. other visits	462	29
(b) Part 2—Section 17—Reconditioning	260	1,400
Sections 19/20—Demolition or closure	103	99

Five Year Programme.

The general survey of housing conditions rendered necessary to supply the Minister of Health with the local programme of slum clearance has been given further consideration during the year and the measures to be taken have been amended in the light of up-to-date circumstances. The work involved in the representation and development of this programme is much greater than perhaps is realised, and has materially taxed the resources of the Department's normal staff. The programme as amended is as follows :—

743 houses in 50 clearance areas, involving 809 families and a population of 3,539.

182 individual unfit houses, involving 175 families and a population of 754.

During the year 16 clearance areas (containing 250 houses, 270 families and a population of 1,251 persons) have been represented to the local authority. Seven local Public Enquiries have been held. Confirmation of six Compulsory Purchase Orders and three Clearance Orders, involving 158 houses (169 families, 704 persons) have been received during the year.

In addition representations to the local authority have been made in respect of 59 individual unfit houses.

Statistics.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	651
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	3961
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925... ..	529
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	831
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	309
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	312

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices :— ...

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	241
--	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

(a)—Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs... ..	22
---	----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—

(a) by Owners	...	...	...	...	41
(b) by local authority in default of owners...					3

(b)—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied... 6

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after services of formal notices :—

(a) by Owners	...	...	...	...	7
(b) by local authority in default of owners...					nil

(c)—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... 41

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... 29

(3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in anticipation of formal procedure ... 5

(4) Number of dwelling-houses closed on undertakings (not demolished) ... 3

(5) Number of dwelling-houses reconditioned or undertakings ... 2

(d)—Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... 3

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... nil

HOUSING ACT, 1935.

OVERCROWDING CENSUS.

This work was put in hand in November, 1935, and completed in February, 1936, additional temporary staff having been employed to assist the permanent personnel. The taking of the Census involved an expenditure of £279.

The following is a summary of particulars ascertained in carrying out the survey of conditions existing in the Borough :

Total number of houses in the Borough (1935 year end)	16,770
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	--------

Number of dwellings of working class type investigated 14,363

(Separately occupied accommodation)

Number of families found to be occupying over-					
crowded conditions	...	...	...	...	887

(Tenants 632, sub-tenants 255)

Percentage overcrowding—working-class houses 6.18%

Percentage overcrowding—relation to total
houses in Borough 5.29%

These cases are made up as follows :—

(a) Occupying privately-owned houses ... 512

(b) Occupying Council houses...	191
---------------------------------	-----	-----	-----

(c) Occupying houses dealt with as part of Slum Clearance Programme— re-housing awaited	85]
---	-----	-----	-----

(d) Occupying houses included in Slum Clearance Programme—pending and prospective...	78	}	163
...	...		

(e) Occupying caravans (recognised as permanent)	2I
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Total ...	887
-----------	-----

The position in relation to Wards is as follows :—

(excluding (c) Slum Clearance cases (422—overcrowded 85, uncrowded 337)—awaiting removal).

Ward	Uncrowded	Overcrowded	Total	Percentage Overcrowded—work- ing class type
1	1,221	159	1,380	11.52%
2	974	173	1,147	15.08%
3	740	6	746	00.80%
4	901	48	949	5.06%
5	1,100	18	1,118	1.61%
6	1,508	59	1,567	3.77%
7	1,139	62	1,201	5.16%
8	1,493	29	1,522	1.91%
9	1,258	53	1,311	4.04%
10	874	93	967	9.62%
11	931	49	980	5.00%
12	1,000	53	1,053	5.03%
Totals ...	13,139	802	13,941	

Number of "Persons" in Family	Number of families containing the number of persons in the first column occupying dwellings with the permitted number shown at the head of this column.																						(a) Over- crowded	(b) Un- crowded	(c) Total
	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½			
1 ...	2	4	8	15	6	—	48	4	3	—	147	9	20	5	86	6	7	36	2	2	9	5	424		
1½ ...	4	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	23		
2 ...	36	34	30	112	69	4	258	8	12	1	1042	61	158	101	745	80	44	305	12	28	62	17	3219		
2½ ...	15	12	36	45	35	—	90	1	6	1	496	45	85	21	279	23	15	72	17	17	4	2	1317		
3 ...	8	13	10	5	61	5	235	4	10	1	1073	72	169	87	776	92	18	330	8	16	73	32	3098		
3½ ...	1	1	15	—	24	3	56	3	15	2	282	24	53	21	200	22	3	55	4	4	3	5	796		
4 ...	—	4	10	3	39	4	138	11	13	3	687	46	111	51	571	38	18	220	6	12	57	39	2081		
4½ ...	2	1	6	2	14	2	5	27	16	1	210	29	29	13	128	11	1	62	2	1	12	9	583		
5 ...	3	—	3	5	19	2	9	27	58	6	354	26	48	26	308	23	8	118	2	3	35	25	1108		
5½ ...	—	—	1	—	8	1	6	17	19	1	102	15	32	12	99	5	—	37	1	—	2	3	361		
6 ...	1	—	1	2	7	5	4	14	31	8	141	12	26	22	138	11	7	66	5	2	23	22	548		
6½ ...	—	—	1	—	5	—	2	14	11	3	24	29	14	13	37	2	1	14	—	—	4	2	176		
7 ...	—	—	1	—	3	—	8	16	13	6	26	12	22	12	57	5	—	30	5	1	13	8	238		
7½ ...	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	4	9	—	17	5	6	10	30	1	4	7	—	—	2	2	103		
8 ...	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	10	4	15	12	3	24	16	5	2	9	1	—	8	6	120		
8½ ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	5	1	11	2	1	12	3	2	—	5	1	—	1	4	55		
9 ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	3	1	9	6	3	3	1	3	1	6	3	—	5	4	51		
9½ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	2	7	4	1	1	1	—	2	1	1	25		
10 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	—	2	1	—	4	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	18		
10½ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	5		
11 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3		
11½ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	7		

Number of "Persons" in Family	Number of families containing the number of persons in the first column occupying dwellings with the permitted number shown at the head of this column.																						(a) Over- crowded	(b) Un- crowded	(c) Total
	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½			
1 ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	8	2	2	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	24		
1½ ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2		
2 ...	6	14	8	—	5	1	9	2	2	1	68	37	8	14	23	16	—	—	—	—	—	20	214		
2½ ...	3	1	3	—	6	—	1	1	1	—	68	42	17	17	20	10	1	—	—	—	—	7	191		
3 ...	—	4	—	—	4	—	9	1	5	—	117	66	10	17	35	21	—	—	—	—	—	4	285		
3½ ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	58	27	6	12	16	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	128		
4 ...	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	—	1	78	36	19	35	28	16	—	—	1	—	—	3	217		
4½ ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	49	19	5	10	14	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	102		
5 ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	67	26	16	16	17	10	—	—	—	—	—	3	153		
5½ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	33	14	6	11	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	78		
6 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	46	11	4	14	15	5	—	—	—	—	1	2	96		
6½ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	19	5	2	4	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	24	17		
7 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	3	20	7	1	3	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	33	15		
7½ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	6	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	5		
8 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	10	5	—	4	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	22	3		
8½ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	13	1		
9 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	4	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—		
9½ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—		
10 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—		
10½ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—		
11 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—		
11½ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
(a) Overcrowded	10	20	4	1	6	1	2	6	10	7	80	25	1	15	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	191	1503		
(b) Uncrowded ...	—	—	8	—	17	1	24	5	12	2	593	285	96	160	197	97	3	—	2	—	—	—	1694		

SECTION E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(a) Milk Supply.

Number of Dairy Farms in the Borough	...	46
The number of milch cows kept approximate to	1035	
Producers of graded milk	... ..	nil
Number of Retail Purveyors of milk	...	223
(a) Resident	...	192
(b) Non-Resident	...	31

Several of these purveyors distribute both loose and bottled milk, but of the resident purveyors, 97 retail bottled milk only.

Number of Dairy Milkshops	...	36
---------------------------	-----	----

Fifteen retail purveyors hold licences for the sale of graded milk. The following licences were issued during the year :—

Certified milk	...	4
Grade A (T.T.)	...	7
Grade A	...	6
Pasteurised	...	2

During the year two samples of ordinary loose milk, on bacteriological examination, were found to contain tubercle bacilli. The source was traced and the affected animals slaughtered.

Dairies and Cowsheds.

Number of existing Cowsheds reconstructed	...	12
Number of Cowsheds discontinued	...	3
Number of new Cowsheds erected	...	—
Number of new or improved Dairies	...	7

	Inspection.	Re-Inspections.	Nuisances or defects	
			Found	Abated
Cowsheds	79	21	65	62
Dairies and Milkshops	81	13	23	25
Ice Cream Premises	24	11	13	9

(b) Meat and other Foods.

There is no public slaughter-house in the Borough. The following table shows the number of private slaughter-houses in use in the area at the dates mentioned :—

		In 1920	In 1932	Dec. 1935
Registered	...	25	20	18
Licensed	...	6	8	10
		—	—	—
		31	28	28
		—	—	—

The number of men licensed to slaughter animals in accordance with the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, is 70.

On the whole, the slaughter-houses are in a satisfactory condition, but they possess the disadvantages which are inherent in private slaughterhouses. One registered slaughterhouse, included in a slum clearance area, was confirmed for demolition.

The standard of meat slaughtered and sold in the area is high. Shops deriving their meat supply from sources outside the Borough are frequently inspected and kept under special observation.

The following are the numbers of animals slaughtered and inspected at private slaughterhouses :—

Beasts.	Sheep	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
1,940	5,977	3,741	533	12,191

The following tables, giving particulars as to the extent of disease and causes of condemnation, are interesting as showing the necessity for meat inspection by competent officers :—

Surrenders of Unsound Meat.

(SLAUGHTERHOUSES).

			Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
Whole Carcases (including							
Organs)	...	...	5	1	10	—	16
Part Carcases	...	...	13	3	3	1	20
Heads	...	...	100	1	276	—	377
Lungs	...	...	145	7	216	—	368
Livers	...	...	77	23	178	—	278
Hearts	...	...	7	3	163	—	173
Kidneys	...	...	17	2	22	—	41
Spleens...	...	...	19	1	40	—	60
Stomachs	...	...	22	1	57	—	80
Omentum	...	...	16	1	19	—	36
Mesenteries (Intestines)	...	...	42	1	126	—	169
Udders	...	...	10	—	5	—	15

Causes of Condemnation and Weight (SLAUGHTERHOUSES).

Disease	Beasts. lbs.	Sheep. lbs.	Pigs. lbs.	Calves. lbs.	Total lbs.
Tuberculosis	11,803	—	7,845	—	19,648
Distomatosis	32	82	—	—	114
Parasitical Cysts	98	15	35	—	148
Cirrhosis	15	—	—	—	15
Abscesses	130	5	25	—	160
Actinomycosis	28	—	—	—	28
Swine Erysipelas	—	—	150	—	150
Inflammatory Conditions	33	40	38	—	111
Bruising	10	—	—	6	16
Moribund	—	30	160	—	190
	12,149	172	8,253	6	20,580

Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.
9 3 3 —

Surrenders of other Foods.

The following additional foodstuffs were condemned on account of contamination or decomposition :—

Tinned Foods	...	...	...	...	133 lbs.
Frozen Beef	...	...	...	...	207 „
Cooked Ham	...	...	...	...	27 „
					367 „

= 3 cwt., — qrs., 21 lbs.

Considerable attention is given to the inspection of meat, fish and general foodstuffs in the Borough, and the market shops and stalls receive regular visits on market days. Conditions as to cleanliness were found to be fairly good on the whole, but it has been necessary on several occasions to call attention to the lack of cleanliness at some premises. It is unfortunate that legislation is long overdue for controlling the exposure of general foodstuffs to contamination. Reference is made elsewhere to the supervision of Offensive Trades, Milk and Dairies work, etc.

The following is a record of the inspections made :—

Meat and Food Inspections	...	...	2698
Private Slaughterhouses	...	...	2878
General Food Premises	...	...	140
Bakehouses	...	...	58
Food Preparing Premises	...	...	26
Market Inspections	...	...	68

(c) Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

Total number of samples taken ... 148

Milk	...	...	83	Zinc Ointment	...	...	1
Butter	...	...	8	Baking Powder	...	...	3
Cheshire Cheese	...	...	7	Fine Oatmeal	...	...	2
Coffee	...	...	4	Ground Almonds	...	...	1
Tea	...	...	8	Pearl Barley	...	...	1
Gravy Salt	...	...	1	Tinned Cream	...	...	1
Dessicated Coconut	...	...	2	Ground Rice	...	...	2
Lard	...	...	2	Ground Ginger	...	...	3
Tapioca	...	...	1	White Pepper	...	...	2
Margarine...	...	...	5	Raspberry and Goose-			
Cocoa	...	...	1	berry Jam	...	...	1
Salmon and Cucumber				Self-raising Flour	...	...	1
Paste	...	...	1	Arrowroot	...	...	1
Gregory Powder	...	...	1	Rolled Oats	...	...	1
Aspirin	...	...	1	Flowers of Sulphur	...	...	1
Borax	...	...	1	Tartaric Acid	...	...	1

Observations.

Six samples of milk were reported upon adversely by the Public Analyst.

Sample No.	Description	Result of Analysis	Remarks
427	Loose Milk	6.6% deficient in fat	Vendor and wholesaler warned
54a/b	Loose Milk	6.3% deficient in fat ("in course of delivery")	
55a/b	Loose Milk	2.6% deficient in fat ("appeal to cow")	
533	Loose Milk	10.7% added water	Traced to obscure defect in cooler
542	Loose Milk	3.4% added water	Vendor and producer warned

All the milk samples were reported by the Analyst to be free from preservatives and artificial colouring matter.

During the course of sampling, several opportunities arose for cautioning milk vendors regarding minor offences under the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act and Orders made thereunder.

SECTION F.

Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

General.

The great majority of cases of scarlatina and diphtheria notified in the Borough are isolated in the Newcastle Isolation Hospital or in the Bradwell Joint Isolation Hospital. In addition, cases of erysipelas, cerebro-spinal fever, and enteric fever, and, in special circumstances, cases of measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, etc., are admitted to both hospitals. The Newcastle Hospital caters for patients coming from the old Borough of Newcastle while the Bradwell Hospital (which is administered by the Bradwell Joint Isolation Hospital Committee, of which the Borough Council is a constituent Authority) receives cases from the portion of the Borough formerly known as the Wolstanton United Urban District, from the Newcastle-under-Lyme Rural District and from the Kidsgrove Urban District.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1935.

Table 2 (page ³¹00) shows the cases of infectious disease notified during the year.

Table 3 (page ³⁸00) shows the deaths from notifiable diseases during the year.

Tuberculosis.

Table 4 (page ³⁹00) shows the notifications of and the deaths from tuberculosis during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

The following table shows particulars relating to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum notified during the year :—

Cases			Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified	Treated					
	At Home	In Hospital				
5	4	1	5	—	—	—

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED													Total cases removed to Hospital	Percentage of Cases removed to Hospital	
	AT ALL AGES	AT ALL AGES														
		Under 1	1 and under 2	2 and under 3	3 and under 4	4 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 20	20 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 years and over			
Small-pox																
Typhoid Fever	1							1							1	100
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	22			1	3	10	3		4	1					21	95.45
Scarlet Fever	162	1	3	6	9	78	32	11	19	1	2				149	92
Puerperal Fever	1									1					1	100
Puerperal Pyrexia	5								5						3	60
Pneumonia	77	7	3	3	1	6	2	6	17	5	9	5		*	*	*
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	5													1	20
Pemphigus Neonatorum																
Encephalitis Lethargica																
Cerebro Spinal Fever	6	1	1	1		1		1	1						6	100
Erysipelas	15	1					1	1	2	2	5	3		*	*	*
Poliomyelitis																

* Information not available.

Table No. 3.—
Deaths from Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during 1935.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS												
	AT ALL AGES	AT ALL AGES											
		Under 1	1 and under 2	2 and under 3	3 and under 4	4 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 20	20 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 years and over
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ...	3		1			2							
Scarlet Fever ...													
Enteric Fever ...													
Puerperal Fever ...													
Ophthalmia Neonatorum													
Pneumonia ...	60	17	6	3	1		2		2	4	3	9	13
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	4	1		1					1			1	
Erysipelas ...	6	2								1			3

Table 4.—Notification of and Deaths from Tuberculosis.

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1				1				1
1 and under 5		1	2	5			1	1
5 and under 15	6	5	4	4	1			1
15 and under 25	6	5	1	1	3	4		
25 and under 35	1	9			3	2		
35 and under 45	6	5			3	3		
45 and under 55	9	2	1	1	4	2	1	
55 and under 65	2				4	2		
65 and upwards	2	1			1			
TOTAL	32	28	8	12	19	13	2	3

Of the 37 deaths from tuberculosis 34 or 91.9% had been notified, of the 32 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis 31 or 97.6% had been notified and of the 5 deaths from other forms of tuberculosis 3 or 60% had been notified. Although these figures are an improvement on those formerly experienced, the attention of general practitioners in the district should again be drawn to their obligations in the matter of the notification of cases of tuberculosis.

